would serve a great public convenience if the Chief Court would publish, for the guidance of the Magistrates throughout the country, a selection of rulings which after full consideration it believes to be the correct interpretation of Act XIII of 1859.

Dewan's reply.—Mr. Elliot was informed yesterday that Government would give its best consideration to the proposed Laborer's Advances Act. The Chief Court were requested (as promised last year) to prepare a set of instructions for the guidance of Magistrates in administering the Act and no doubt these instructions will soon be issued. There will be no difficulty in a collection being made and issued of the rulings of all the High Courts in British India and the Chief Court in Mysore, on Act XIII of 1859.

Subject No. 15.

Extradition and reciprocity in Execution of Criminal Processes under Act XIII of 1859.

Summary of Discussion.—With regard to reciprocity in cases arising under Act XIII of 1859, the Planters of Southern India have included this in their petition to the Government of India regarding Act XIII of 1859, and if the reply be unfavorable, the Planters intend petitioning the Secretary of State at the India Office. They would be glad to hear what reply the Darbar has received to the last representation which the Dewan last year said would be made by the Darbar.

Dewan's reply.—The Darbar have not yet been informed of the decision of the Government of India on this subject and occasion has since been taken to press the question on the favorable consideration of the Supreme Government.

Subject No. 16.

Cattle Trespass Act.

Summary of Discussion.—The new Cattle Trespass Act was brought into force in British India in August last, and the Planters of Mysore are anxiously looking for its adoption in Mysore. Mr. C. Srinivas Rao (Representative from Chikmagalur Municipality) submitted that while a new Act on Cattle Trespass was being framed, attention should be paid to the fact that increase of pounds is a great nuisance. A Planter is often allowed to keep a pound for his estate. It is seldom that the proprietor lives on the estate and in most cases it is the Agent or Manager who resides on the estate and keeps the pound and often impounds cattle not because they trespassed, but from motives of revenge. There is great oppression of poor raiyats in consequence.

Mr. F. Petrie Hay (Representative from Hunsur Taluk, Mysore District) also spoke on the same subject later on, pointing out that the Cattle Trespass Act was for the benefit of the cultivating raiyat and as such, should be introduced into Mysore early. There are a number of people who keep cattle without a single square yard of grazing ground for them and who turn their cattle out every morning to graze at their sweet will and pleasure wherever there is any grass to graze. The fines for trespass by such cattle should be heavier than in the cases of those persons who own grazing grounds and whose cattle stray accidentally.